

LEST WE FORGET: UNIT VI: REPRODUCTION
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1. Much before the actual flower is seen on a plant, the decision that the plant is going to flower has taken place.
2. The outer three layers in the wall of microsporangium perform the function of protection and help in dehiscence of anther to release the pollen.
3. Six of the eight nuclei in the embryo sac are surrounded by cell walls and organised into cells.
4. Pollination does not guarantee the transfer of right type of pollen.
5. In plants which shed pollen at three celled stage, pollen tubes carry the two male gametes from the beginning.
6. If the female parent produces unisexual flowers, there is no need for emasculation in artificial hybridisation experiments.
7. Since reproductive processes such as pollination and fertilisation are independent of water, seed formation is more dependable.
8. Dehydration and dormancy of mature seeds are crucial for storage of seeds which can be used as food throughout the year and also to raise crop in the next season.
9. If hybrids are made into apomicts, there is no segregation of characters in the hybrid progeny.
10. The endometrium undergoes cyclical changes during menstrual cycle.
11. Spermiation is the process of releasing mature sperm from the Sertoli cells into the seminiferous tubule lumen.
12. FSH acts on Sertoli cells and stimulates secretion of some factors which help in the process of spermiogenesis.
13. It is at the tertiary follicle stage that the primary oocyte within the tertiary follicle grows in size and completes its first meiotic division.
14. Secondary oocyte is released from ruptured Graafian follicle at ovulation.
15. During pregnancy all events of the menstrual cycle stop and there is no menstruation.
16. Zona pellucida ensures that only one sperm can fertilise an ovum.
17. The trophoblast layer in blastocyst gets attached to the endometrium and the inner cell mass gets differentiated as the embryo.

18. During pregnancy, the levels of oestrogens, progestogens, cortisol, prolactin, thyroxine, etc., are increased several folds in the maternal blood.
19. The signals for parturition originate from the fully developed foetus and placenta.
20. Amniocentesis is used to test for the presence of certain genetic disorders such as, Down syndrome, haemophilia, sickle-cell anaemia, etc.
21. Natural methods of contraception work on the principle of avoiding chances of fertilisation.
22. 2017 MTP Amendment Act – MTP allowed up to 24 weeks.
- *23. ART techniques include handling of oocyte/ovum.
- *24. Saheli, also known as Ormeloxifene, primarily acts as a selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM).
- *25. High levels of prolactin during intense lactation periods suppresses FSH and LH.
- *26. Zona pellucida prevents ectopic pregnancy.
- *27. Both LH and FSH as well as oestrogen are at peak secretion just before ovulation.
- *28. Seminal plasma is alkaline.
- *29. Progesterone is critical for pregnancy.
- *30. At birth the follicles contain primary oocytes arrested at diplotene of Prophase I of Meiosis I. Secondary oocyte arrested at Metaphase II is released at ovulation.
- *31. Implantation leads to the establishment of pregnancy.
- *32. Progesterone suppresses myometrium contractility.
- *33. Dioecy is less frequent in flowering plants.
- *34. Apomixis is a form of asexual reproduction that occurs in plants, whereby seeds are produced without the fertilization of an egg by a sperm. This means that the seeds can develop without sexual reproduction, allowing plants to produce offspring that are genetically identical to the parent.